

*Bruce T. Beesley*

Honorable Bruce T. Beesley  
United States Bankruptcy Judge



Entered on Docket  
August 26, 2021

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

\* \* \* \* \*

In re:

ANDREW BUNKER PLATT and RUTH  
ANN PLATT,

Debtors.

Case No.: 19-17282-abl

Chapter 7

**Adv. Case No. 19-01125-abl**

WOODS & ERICKSON, LLP, a Nevada  
limited liability partnership, d/b/a WOODS  
ERICKSON & WHITAKER, LLP,

Plaintiff,

v.

ANDREW B. PLATT, an individual,

Defendant.

**JUDGMENT**

This adversary proceeding having come before the Court for a six-day trial on May 18, 2021, May 19, 2021, May 20, 2021, May 21, 2021, May 24, 2021 and May 25, 2021, Douglas D. Gerrard, Esq. of Gerrard Cox Larsen, appearing for Plaintiff, and Matthew L. Johnson, Esq. of Johnson & Gubler, P.C., appearing for Defendant.

Having reviewed all pleadings and admitted exhibits filed in this matter, the oral arguments of counsel, testimony of witnesses, after due deliberation and consideration, with proper notice having been given, and good cause appearing, the Court rules as follows:

1       The Complaint alleges a claim for nondischargeability under 11 U.S.C. Section 523(a)(4).  
2       Section 523(a)(4) states that a discharge under section 727, 1141, 1192, 1228(a), 1228(b), or  
3       1328(b) of this title does not discharge an individual debtor from any debt for fraud or defalcation  
4       while acting in a fiduciary capacity, embezzlement, or larceny. The Ninth Circuit in *Ormsby v.*  
5       *First American Title Co.*, 591 F.3d 1199, (2009) held that that a state law conversion claim (under  
6       Nevada law) may constitute larceny under federal law for purposes of 11 U.S.C. Section 523(a)(4)  
7       and held that "for purposes of Section 523(a)(4), a bankruptcy court is not bound by the state law  
8       definition of larceny but, rather, may follow federal common law, which defines larceny as a  
9       'felonious taking of another's personal property with intent to convert it or deprive the owner of the  
10      same.'" The 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit *In re Short* determined "every partner must account to the partnership for  
11      any benefit, and hold as trustee for it any profits derived by him without the consent of the other  
12      partners from any transaction connected with the formation, conduct, or liquidation of the  
13      partnership or from any use by him of its property. 818 F.2d 693, 695 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1987)

14      The testimony at trial provided uncontroverted evidence that Mr. Platt was a partner and an  
15      employee of the Firm, Woods & Erickson, LLP. The credible evidence showed that Mr. Platt took  
16      \$31,815.00 in fees from Renaissance Academy and took \$134,920.00 in fees through L&S to  
17      convert to his own benefit, fees, clients and business opportunities belonging to the Firm. Mr. Platt  
18      admitted that he was compensated by the Renaissance Academy for legal services which he never  
19      remitted to the Firm. Mr. Platt, as a partner, was required to hold as trustee for the Firm, all benefits  
20      derived from all partnership opportunities.

21      **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED and DECREED** that Defendant ANDREW  
22      B. PLATT is hereby denied a discharge of his debt under 11 U.S.C Section 523(a)(4), and his debt  
23      of \$166,735.00 of actual damages is non-dischargeable.

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25      **IT IS SO ORDERED.**  
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